

New-York Tribune.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CITY.—Stocks were active and weak. President Taft took up with the committee of the differences which threaten a strike. The Democratic State Committee met and outlined the plans for the state convention held today. A man supposed to be a Boston traveling salesman was killed by a subway train at the Grand Central Station. The theft of a deputy sheriff's badge and overcoat caused a compromising position in the courtship of a young man. A passenger on the Olympic died, apparently from excessive drinking, though there were rumors that heavy gambling losses had driven him to suicide. The Woman's Suffrage party held a meeting in the interest of the Chinese population of the city and several Chinese men and women made addresses. By committee, the damage suit brought by Drucker, the Interborough enabled street players for the Giants, who were in court as witnesses, to play ball. The Pennsylvania Lottery and marketmen, in their white aprons, had luncheon and discussed improvements planned or needed.

DOMESTIC.—The South Carolina authorities insisted that Frederick O. Beach should be tried on an alleged attempt to kill his wife; a Paris dispatch said Mr. Beach would sail for the United States on April 18. The Republican state convention in Rochester adopted a platform "urging" the delegates-at-large and the district delegates to the national convention to support President Taft. The Vermont state convention instructed Taft and elected a platform committee. Roosevelt adherents dominated the Maine state convention, but the delegation was not instructed though pledged to the colonel. Senator Jones of Washington, in a speech in the Senate, portrayed Theodore Roosevelt as another Pontius Pilate, and attacked his proposed recall of judges. Editors in Pennsylvania reported a steady growth of sentiment for Mr. Taft and predicted his success in the Keystone State. Colonel Roosevelt told Pennsylvania troops that "no knickerbocker" should be in Illinois; he expressed the belief that he would win in the Keystone State. Committees representing anthracite operators and miners at a conference in Philadelphia agreed to submit their differences to subcommittees; a proposition to reconvene the old strike commission and lay the matter before it for arbitration was rejected by the miners. The Standard Savings Bank, one of the oldest and strongest in Connecticut, discovered a shortage in its funds exceeding \$25,000, and Major Holly, its senior teller, was arrested on a charge of embezzlement.

FOREIGN.—The members of the British Cabinet put the finishing touches on the Home Rule bill, which Premier Asquith will introduce in the House of Commons to-day. The new vessel, the Titanic, the largest vessel afloat, sailed from Southampton on her first voyage to New York; the steamer was so great that the American liner New York was torn from her pier. The Italians landed a strong force and occupied an important strategic point on the coast of Libya, while the Italian squadron created a diversion by bombarding the Turkish islands around Zueit, to the west of Tripoli. It was said at Peking that no date had been settled on for the assembly of the coalition cabinet, and grave forebodings were expressed in regard to the continued disagreement among the different factions of the government; the leaders of the various sections display inability to establish a capable government. The French President, Raymond Poincaré, was executed by Mexican rebels; he was captain of a federal gun under General Pancho Villa. P. P. Carg, the Rumanian Premier, resigned, together with the Ministers of War and Public Works.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 55 degrees; lowest, 40.

SINGLE TRACK AND SWITCHES.

Governor Wilson's own estimate of himself as possessing a "single track mind" may be generally accepted without much demur, but in view of some recent performances there will be a strong inclination to credit that single track with the equipment of several switches and perhaps sidings, all in agile working order. Upon no other theory does it seem practicable to explain his course in relation to railroad grade crossings and to the assessment of railroads for taxing purposes.

Last year, if we remember rightly, the Governor was so much enamored of the idea of compelling the railroads to abolish dangerous grade crossings at their own expense that he arraigned the Republican party platform for not being strenuous enough on that point, until it was shown to him very effectively that in fact the Republican platform was much more explicit and emphatic than that on which he himself was standing. It seemed to him then good politics, when appealing for votes, to demand that the grade crossings should be abolished without cost to the people. Well, the Legislature, by a pronounced majority, passed a bill requiring the abolition of grade crossings at the sole expense of the railroads. And now Governor Wilson votes it. The "single track mind" has developed a switch, which carries him around his former position upon a line of thought which holds it to be unjust to the railroads to do to them the very thing which a few months ago he insisted ought to be done.

Nor is this the only relief from the monotony of the single track. The other day the Governor declined to reappoint to the State Board of Assessors a prominent "progressive" Democrat, who had been his earnest supporter, and named in his place a somewhat reactionary Democrat of no experience or knowledge of the intricate and important duties of that place. The "single track mind" might have been expected to stick to "progressive" lines, but the convenient switch made it easy to abandon the man who had distinguished himself by compelling

the railroads to pay a much larger share of taxation and to put into his place one who was so favorably regarded by the railroads that some of them discontinued or postponed their hearings before the Board of Assessors until the change in its membership should be made, deeming it worth while to do so even at the cost of a 12 per cent tax for the delay. No doubt it was worth while to arrange the postponement for the sake of getting rid of the man who added a hundred and fifteen million dollars to the assessments!

Switches and sidings are indeed very convenient on a single track road. But it will be highly interesting to observe the judgment of the people of the state upon the Governor who opposes a practical plan for making railroads abate at their own cost the nuisances of their own creation and who at the same time drops from office a particularly efficient man who had incurred the dislike of railroad corporations because of his insistence upon a higher assessment of their property. It must be borne in mind that single track roads may lead in various directions and to various terminals, and that while closed sidings lead nowhere open switches sometimes lead to disaster.

NEW YORK FOR TAFT.

The passage by the Rochester convention of a resolution urging all the New York delegates to Chicago to work for the renomination of President Taft will meet the approval of the great mass of Republican voters. It is not worth while splitting hairs over the language of a declaration of this sort so long as it accomplishes its essential purpose. The Tribune advocated the passage of a resolution of positive instructions at Rochester because that is the customary method used in state and district conventions to put on record the wishes of the voters for whom the delegates are to act. Most state conventions in the last fifty years have followed the practice of issuing formal instructions. But it is of comparatively little consequence how the directions to the delegates are conveyed, so long as they are recognized by all to be explicit and binding.

It would have been more closely in accordance with Republican policy and practice if the committee on resolutions had not followed the example set in 1908 of seeming to include within the scope of the declaration the delegates elected from the Congress districts. A state convention has no jurisdiction over any delegates but the delegates-at-large, and it suggests a lack of familiarity with party history when a Republican state gathering issues any recommendation whatever directed to the representatives of the independent Congress districts. Nevertheless, there will be little dissent from the statement of the platform that in voting for Mr. Taft's renomination both delegates-at-large and district delegates will "carry out the choice of the Republicans of this state."

New York is as strongly for the President as Illinois has declared itself to be for Colonel Roosevelt, and the unqualified and unanimous announcement of that fact by the state convention will dispel all possible doubt as to New York's preference and general attitude in the next national convention.

THE ILLINOIS RESULT.

The supporters of President Taft have no desire to minimize the result of the primary election in Illinois. Though Mr. Taft's campaign managers acknowledged that the outlook was far from encouraging, they did not expect, and even Colonel Roosevelt's managers did not expect, so complete a Roosevelt victory. There is no reason, however, for thinking that the conditions which the vote of Illinois reflected are widespread, either in the rest of the Middle West or in the country at large. They are not typical, as has been shown in Indiana, Michigan and Kentucky, and will be shown later in Ohio, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas. It will not be wise to measure Mr. Taft's strength anywhere outside of Illinois by the one-sidedness of the Illinois vote.

Circumstances unfortunately combined to permit the unfair use against the President of an issue which had no relation whatsoever to his candidacy. That was the Lorimer issue. Many voters in Illinois were apparently misled into believing that they could best express their dissatisfaction with Mr. Lorimer and with the United States Senate's failure to seat him by voting for Colonel Roosevelt and against Mr. Taft. The Lorimer faction unfortunately thrust its support on the President, and that handicap on his canvass proved insuperable. Yet it is an indisputable fact that Mr. Taft did not think that Mr. Lorimer was entitled to a seat in the Senate and frankly advised in favor of ousting him when the report of the first investigating committee was before the Senate.

THE REDUCTION OF VETERANS.

General Loun's protest against the reduction in rank or pay of Civil War veterans who are employed in the public service calls attention to an important condition of affairs which is inexorably imposed by the progress of time and which is to be regarded from the points of view both of sympathy and of business. It seems intolerable to dismiss or to degrade a former soldier of the Union just because he has grown old in the service of the country, to his hardship and distress. Yet, on the other hand, from a business point of view, which is not just to the public to retain men in places which they are no longer competent to fill and at salaries which they cannot earn.

It is a pathetic fact, no doubt, but it is still a fact, that men do grow old and unfit for further service, and that veteran soldiers are no exception to that rule. Public offices are not and should not be made eleemosynary institutions. No reasonable man should object to the giving of preference in appointment to veteran soldiers, so long as they are capable of performing the required duties. But neither should any reasonable per-

son insist that offices should be kept filled with incapable men just because they are veterans. The inevitable conclusion is that when a man, veteran or civilian, is no longer able to do the work of his place he must be dropped from it or be transferred to some other place the duties of which he is still able to perform.

That does not mean, however, that the veteran is to be coldly turned out to shift for himself, or even that he is to fare no better than a civilian. He may still be provided for under the pension system, the benefits of which are not available for civilians. In such a case, however, the bounty should frankly appear as a pension, which it is honorable to give and honorable to receive, and not as an unearned salary, which can neither be paid nor accepted with credit.

PROMPT ACTION.

The unanimous vote by which the Public Service Commission instructed its counsel to draw up contracts for the operation of the proposed subways was a triumph for Commissioner Wilcox. Two members of the commission had opposed the terms agreed upon by the city with the Interborough and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit companies, and a new member had taken the place of one of those who had voted for those terms. But when it came to a vote even the two commissioners who had been in the opposition did not venture to put an obstacle in the way of expediting the solution of the subway problem, and Commissioner Wilcox's resolution for the drawing up of contracts passed by a unanimous vote.

The incident shows the real strength of the dual subway plan. Even those who do not approve it are likely to confine their opposition to mere criticism. If members of the commission had voted so as to interfere with the preparations necessary to carrying it out they would have done so in the face of public opinion and they would have made up a lonely opposition, for the city administration is united in its favor and Governor Dix has done his utmost to open the way for its execution. The prompt action of the commission in ordering the preparation of contracts on the day after the Governor signed the Wagner bill means that if the courts decide that the preferential payment is constitutional the city will be ready at once to come to terms with the operators. The first decision on the preferential payment may be expected shortly, as the court has probably been waiting for the action of the Legislature and Governor on the Wagner bill to simplify the question before it.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE COURTS.

In a speech before the American Bar Association a few years ago President Taft was reported as saying: "The practical administration of justice in the United States is a reproach to our civilization." But he proposed no remedy. I have never made any arraignment of the courts quite so severe as the arraignment contained in this speech by Mr. Taft. The difference is that, whereas Mr. Taft not only proposes no remedy whatever, and he is against every practical remedy that has been proposed, I propose a moderate and constitutional remedy by which the people themselves, after due deliberation, will be able to obtain justice. Colonel Roosevelt at Pittsburgh.

This is as erroneous as Colonel Roosevelt's assertion the other day that the President had done nothing for the welfare of children, when as a matter of fact the federal children's bureau bill had just been passed through his efforts.

So far from being against remedies which would improve the administration of justice, the President has repeatedly advocated a variety of changes that would cheapen and expedite its processes. He has advised the limitation of the right of appeal so that the litigant with the long purse may not exhaust his poorer rival by fighting a case up from one court to another. He has urged simplifying codes of procedure so as to eliminate the technicalities that today make justice slow and uncertain. When the administration of the law is improved it will have to be along the lines proposed by Mr. Taft.

The proposed recall of decisions would have no effect upon the law's delays or technicalities. It could not be employed in bringing about justice between man and man. Colonel Roosevelt himself has said so, disclaiming any intention of settling ordinary cases by reference to the people. Whatever his plan might do, it would not make it any easier or less expensive for the common suitor to get justice when some one owed him money and declined to pay. And the practical everyday fault in the administration of justice, delay and criminality, are of vastly more importance to the public than all the ultra-conservatism that the courts have ever shown in interpreting the Constitution.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Hoang-Ho, or Yellow River, has long been called the Woe of China, because of its vast, uncontrollable and destructive floods, which have probably been the worst in the world, devastating thousands of miles of land and annihilating the homes of millions of people. We shall be fortunate if a corresponding name is not appropriately fixed upon the Mississippi, which has for many years been periodically the woe of America, and which, with the progress of time and the increase of population and of property values along its course, shows no inclination to mend its ways.

The problem of controlling that great stream so as to prevent disastrous floods may appear insoluble. It doubtless is stupendous in magnitude and in difficulties. Yet its very magnitude indicates the urgent desirability of solving it. We may grant that it will involve the greatest engineering works ever undertaken in this or any other country, but that does not necessarily imply impossibility, and if competent engineers should pronounce it possible the problem would resolve itself, first, into the selection of the best method of work, and second, into finding the ways to defray the cost. That would be enormous, no matter what method were adopted, but contrasted with it is the loss periodically imposed upon the nation by the floods to which the river is now subject. Just now we are entering upon the final strokes of what has been called the greatest engineering work in the world. It might be worth while to consider the practicability, two years hence, when the isthmian work is done, of directing the engineering ability which has proved so splendidly efficient at Panama toward the problem of abating the Mississippi floods.

THE SEASON OPENS.

I felt That I could hit the world a belt. So writes the poet Maseloff of one of his heroes. That is the way we suppose they all will feel when they face the pitcher-to-day and the season of 1912 begins. That, at any rate, is the way all their admirers feel about them. The

passing months have made each and every one of them a "Home Run" Baker in the hopes of an admiring constituency. Absence from the diamond and the miraculous spring training have restored the batting eye. Luck, which "was against them" all last season, is gone like an evil spell. There is not a tail-ender that is going to finish lower than in the "first division," if not actually in first place, what with the old players better than in years before and with the extraordinary young players "found" to "plug the gaps."

We are speaking of the game in general, not of the Giants, the pride and especial glory of New York. Of the Giants there is no occasion for hope. Regarding the Giants there is nothing less than certainty. Who has a tremor of doubt about those wonderful "wings," about those batting eyes that never get "off"?

Men may lose faith in public institutions and grow cynical about public men, but who would doubt the members of the home team, which had just won the pennant, or which had been knocking at the door of first place for years, or which had been rejuvenated with "finds" and was sure to be fighting it out with the top ones this year? The fierce loyalty of his partisans toward the ball player throws a light on the feudal system. The man who in old days could crack a head as surely as the modern knight of the diamond can "crack the sphere" did not lack devoted followers. It is merely a question of hitting, heads or balls.

Murphy will convene to-day.

Controller Prendergast will be remembered as the enfant terrible of another state convention, where he eulogized Timothy L. Woodruff as warmly as he yesterday eulogized Mr. Roosevelt and denounced the supporters of Governor Higgins as bitterly as he yesterday denounced the followers of President Taft.

President Taft is right in thinking that hanging is the only way to end lynching. But where are the self-governing people of even the most progressive democracy to be found who will give verdicts of guilty against their own lynchers? The communities where mob rule prevails too often regard lynching as a case of the "people taking the government from their representatives into their own hands" and are not ready to punish such applications of the initiative and referendum.

The "dawn" bit somebody in Illinois.

"The Fairbanks Times" expedition, which failed to scale Mount McKinley, must have been extremely ill equipped with versatile chroniclers, to judge from Dr. Cook's previous success in the same venture.

What we need at this time is not rhetoric, but remedies.—Controller Prendergast. Then why so much rhetoric?

Miss Molson's determination to give up flying on the theory that "it gets every one who stays with it long enough" shows unusual discretion for an aviator. Nobody can expect to bear a charmed life indefinitely in so hazardous an occupation.

Governor Wilson seems to have been lucky in getting out of Illinois with even one suit of clothes.

The White Star liner Titanic, which sailed from Southampton yesterday, is now "the largest vessel of the world." But how long will it be before there is a super-Titanic?

Sentiment in Illinois manifests itself in curious cross currents. Mr. Roosevelt appealed to the voters in the name of Progressiveness and won. Governor Wilson appealed as strongly in the name of Progressiveness with many of the same doctrines and lost.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Stallkeepers in Washington market have not yet got over the visit paid them recently by a contingent of New York housewives. "They were nice, perfect ladies, all of them," one of the oldest marketmen in the building told a reporter the other day. "But what some of them knew about marketing, or rather what they didn't know, was amazing. Why, one of the ladies, pretty as a picture, came to my stand and pointing to a smoked ham said: 'Please let me have two veal cutlets off this.' Another of them went to Jerry's stand over there and said: 'I want a sirloin steak from that lovely place,' motioning to a neck of beef hanging on a hook. There was another here that wanted some spare ribs from a hind quarter of lamb. Can you beat it?"

"Young man, how do you expect to marry my daughter if you are in debt?" "Why, sir, in my opinion it's the only square thing to do. The longer I am engaged to her the worse off I'll be."—Life.

PLAY BALL!

To-day the world of parking cars will take an Eden Garden fair; Will spring an Eden Garden fair; And over every face Will spread a smile of ample size. And joy will cover all; Already laid the anxious cries: "Play ball!" To-day men will forget their woes. The fights they've fought, the knocks And bumps which daily life bestows— (Is Matty in the box?) To-day hope comes to downcast hearts. To-day the sun shall fall; Joy takes the stage, and gloom departs— "Play ball!" One need not be with second sight To tell what turns the tide; The evidence, on left and right, Insists: won't be denied; To-day clerk, banker, merchant, boy, Rub shoulders, great and small; Each hear a-throb with equal joy— "Play ball!" —A. W. UTTING.

"Going away this summer?" "No. My wife has decided she can get all tired out more comfortably by staying at home."—Detroit Free Press.

One of the last numbers of "Success" contained this yarn illustrative of the success of a Scotchman to squirm out of an unpleasant situation: "The Scotchman could not find his ticket. On the conductor's second round it was still missing. 'Sure that in your mouth?' he asked. 'What enough there was the missing ticket.' 'The conductor punched it and went on his way. 'Ah, well,' said Sandy, 'I'm in my fellow passengers' banter. 'In nae sae absent-minded as ye was! You was a very bad ticket, and I just sicken at the date.'"

Marks—I know your wife didn't like it because you took me home unexpectedly to dinner last night. Parks—Nonsense! Why, you hadn't been gone two minutes before she remarked that she was glad it was no one else but you.—Tit-Bits.

Rainbows will soon be along in plenty and "St. Nicholas" for April says of "The Road to the Rainbow": "The rainbow is produced by the reflection of sunbeams by falling raindrops. We must look toward the raindrops in order to see the reflected rainbow, and not toward the sun, which

must be behind us. In the afternoon, when summer thunder storms occur the sun is west of us, therefore we turn our backs to the sun and see the rainbow east of us. We can see a rainbow in the west when thunder storms occur in the morning—that is, in the west while the sun is in the east."

PREVENTION OF FLOODS

Another Engineer Indorses the Suggestions of "Gargoyles."

To the Editor of The Tribune: Sir: In the rush incident to the magnitude of accomplishments expected each day of a great newspaper like The Tribune, you would perhaps overlook some of the statements of vital importance noted in its columns. And this note is only for the purpose of fixing attention more closely upon the engineering statements of "Gargoyles," under the heading "The Mississippi Floods," in issue of yesterday's Sun-Tribune. There are embraced in this short communication facts known to every careful student of hydraulics which are of more than passing importance to hundreds of thousands of the American people.

It appears almost impossible, however, to get the great majority of Congressmen and other legislators interested in these simple hydraulic problems, which are therein set forth. As proof of this statement witness the failure for year after year of the Legislature of our own state to husband and conserve the power-making, power-making forces of nature by the storage of water on the upper tributaries of the rivers of this state. To the engineering student of the problem this negligence seems almost a crime. So, too, if Congress could grasp for a single minute the reasons and the remedy for preventing disastrous floods for the future in the Mississippi Valley, so clearly stated by "Gargoyles," possibly some action would be taken.

Your engineering correspondent wrote, no doubt, under the pseudonym "Gargoyles" hoping to avoid that destructive element so prevalent in all good work—the "green-eyed monster"—and thereby turn the attention away from his personality to the problem which ought to be dear to every American citizen. I may, perhaps, imitate his example by the signature.

FORTY-TWO YEARS A STUDENT OF HYDRAULICS.

Hudson Falls, N. Y., April 8, 1912.

HE WHO SERVES THE PEOPLE BEST

To the Editor of The Tribune: Sir: The Republican party stand squarely on the record made and being made by President Taft. He believes that "he who serves the people the whole people best serves his party best," and the people will respond to that principle at the ballot box. The vapors of malcontents, of fomenters of discord, of embittered hatred will not count against the Gibraltar-like attitude of righteousness upon which President Taft stands and himself. The people were fooled by a coterie of politicians in 1902, when President Harrison was defeated by the same tactics now being employed to defeat President Taft. The price paid in the hard times that followed has not been forgotten and the recollection of the performance at this time. The people (not the shouters) are with Taft; the quiet, conservative vote, Republicans and Democrats alike, will be with him at the election. If Roosevelt should run in dependent there will be more Democrats voting for him than Republicans; no doubt of that. C. S.

South Orange, N. J., April 2, 1912.

"PIG THAT WOULDN'T GO" VERSES.

To the Editor of The Tribune: Sir: The account of the origin of a well known nursery story given in to-day's paper (March 29) is very interesting. Many of the Mother Goose songs are said to be several centuries old, but that is nothing compared to the "traditional" origin of the story of the pig which refused to go to the slaughter. The story is said to have been told by a Jewish school teacher to his pupils. The pig was a Jew's pet and he was very fond of it. The pig was a Jew's pet and he was very fond of it. The pig was a Jew's pet and he was very fond of it.

HAIRSTONE SALAD.

To the Editor of The Tribune: Sir: At the Easter dinner of one of New York's leading hotels was served this celebrated dish, the chef there being a grandson of Herr von Kutenozof, who invented it and was first to serve it to his august master, the Emperor of Austria, on the battle field of Solferino, June 21, 1859, where it will be remembered occurred one of the most terrible hairstones recorded in history. It has long been known that hairstones are not simply congealed water, but contain besides about 45 per cent of edible food, rich in proteins, phosphorus and carbohydrates, when combined with protoplasm, especially common grass, produce in the human system during digestion a proteolytic equilibrium delightful to experience. Whether hair, as some scientists contend, is simply a meteoric shower of comminuted matter thrown off from other plants by some great electrical disturbance in the invisible ether which permeates all space or simply bits of ice which in passing through the air absorb the four elements, is still an undecided question, but, however it may be, it is a fact that combined with fresh mown grass it makes the finest salad in the world, and the portion supplied at the hotel in question we may say was taken from hair preserved in cans by what is known as the Guerickean vacuum system, which softens the stones that they can be sliced like vegetables. The salad is served with the new mayonnaise dressing of Normandy vinegare, soy bean oil and yolk of egg yolk. The new dish will be listed on hotel menus as "sterrypin salad."

FITZ NIGEL.

New York, April 8, 1912.

NEW YORK FROM THE SUBURBS.

When it comes to arbitrating with a New York taxicab man, even a member of the diplomatic corps is liable to have his troubles.—Washington Star.

By the opening of an "all-night theatre" Chicago has become a New York City that it has not the last word in "all-night" enterprises.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

New York woman sees a doctor for sewing a sponge up in her interior. She will perhaps be awarded a sum large enough to pay the bill he sends in for the missing sponge.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

New York society women, who are bound to be economical no matter what it costs, are doing the air about the four elements and the purchases home in faxtable.—Syracuse Post-Standard.

"All the world's a stage" is an old saw, and it might be added that nearly all of New York's buildings are theatres. However, all the people in the world are not "stars."—Elmira Advertiser.

Morgan G. Bulkeley sold shoes Tuesday in order to get votes for the Republican candidate for Mayor of Hartford. But then, the former senator will recollect that "Bulkeley" gave them away for years in New York for the same purpose.—Waterbury Republican.

People and Social Incidents

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, April 10.—Miss Helen Barber, a Bryn Mawr student, who has been with Miss Taft since Friday, returned to her school to-day. Miss Eleanor G. Roelker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William G. Roelker, of New York, arrived this afternoon, and will be Miss Taft's guests for some days. Four of her school friends came over from Baltimore to-day and remained for luncheon, leaving here this afternoon. In the party were Miss Paries, Miss Chase, Miss Arthur and Miss Hammer. To-night Miss Taft and her house guests, the Misses Roelker, attended the ball given by Mrs. Robert W. Patterson for her daughter, Countess Eleanor Glyzka.

The President and Mrs. Taft were guests of the British Ambassador, Mr. Bryce, at dinner and later attended the reception Dr. and Mrs. Charles Henry Butler gave in honor of Justice Pitney.

THE CABINET.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, April 10.—Mrs. MacVeagh, Mrs. Wickersham, Mrs. Nagel and other women of the Cabinet held the first of their Wednesday receptions of the spring season to-day. Each had a few friends with them during the receiving hours. The Secretary of War and Mrs. Stimson have as guests for some days Dr. Stimson and Miss Stimson, the father and sister of the Secretary.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, April 10.—The Austrian Ambassador and Baroness Hengemüller were the guests of honor at a dinner to-night, with the Danish Minister and Countess Molke. George Young, British first secretary, and Mrs. Young will sail from New York for England to-morrow. Andrew Kalpachnikoff, attaché of the Russian Embassy, went to Philadelphia this afternoon and was entertained at dinner there to-night. He will return to-morrow.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, April 10.—Mrs. Robert W. Patterson's ball to-night, given in honor of her daughter, Countess Eleanor Glyzka, was one of the largest and most successful of the season. The grand marble staircase, the ballroom and the entertaining suite were ablaze with spring flowers. The Conrad orchestra, of New York, provided the music for the dancing. Mrs. Patterson was assisted in receiving by Countess Eleanor Glyzka and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Joseph Medill Patterson, of Chicago, who will be her house guest for several days. The guests numbered more than one hundred. Miss Taft and her house guests, the Misses Roelker, of New York, being among the younger dancers. The Austrian Ambassador and Baroness Hengemüller, the Russian Ambassador and Countess von Bernstorff, the Italian Ambassador and Marchioness Cusani and Donna Beatrice Cusani, the Spanish Minister and Señora de Riano, the Belgian Minister and Countess Molke, the Postmaster General, Representative and Mrs. Andrew J. Peters, the French naval attaché and Viscountess Benoit d'Azay, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leiter and a number of the younger people from the diplomatic corps and resident and official society were among the guests.

The Italian Ambassador and Marchioness Cusani were the guests of honor at a dinner to-night with Senator and Mrs. Rayner as hosts.

The Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakmeteff were entertained at luncheon to-day by William F. Draper, whose other guests were Count Chabannes, Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Beale McLean, Mrs. Charles C. Glover, Mrs. Preston Gibson, Mrs. Richard Reid Rogers, Mrs. Gains, Dr. and Mrs. Loring, Mrs. Draper, Miss Rogers, Mr. Kalpachnikoff, John L. Thornton, Mr. Deane, Major Horton, Leland Harrison, Dr. Deane, Henry Du Pont and Chauncey Hackett.

Representative and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth entertained at dinner to-night preceding the ball at Mrs. Patterson's. Viscountess Chinda, wife of the Japanese Ambassador, was the guest of honor at a luncheon to-day, with Mrs. John Wreth as hostess. Among her other guests were Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Symons, Mrs. Cropper and Miss Wyeth. Mrs. Wyeth will leave Washington to-morrow and sail from New York on Saturday to spend the summer abroad.

Justice Mahlon Pitney was the guest of Charles Henry Butler at a reception to-night, when he met the members of the Cabinet, the diplomatic corps, the judiciary and official society. Mrs. Butler assisted her husband in the hospitalities of the evening, and had with her Mrs. Lamar and Edwin V. Morgan, Ambassador to Brazil, in the house guest of the Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Huntington Wilson for some days.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond entertained twenty-five young people at dinner at the Chevy Chase Club to-night in honor of Miss Leslie Page, of California, who has been their guest for the winter, and Miss Jean Hindale, of Hot Springs, Ark., both of whom are spending their homes to-morrow night Mr. and Mrs. Hammond will give a dinner dance at their home, when Miss Taft and her house party will be among the guests.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Frederick Townsend Martin gave a luncheon at Sherry's yesterday for the newly appointed Ambassador to France and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick and Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin. It was served at a large table in the main restaurant, decorated with pink roses, ferns and pink rambler roses.

The guests, numbering thirty-eight, included Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. E. N. Breitung, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Ormond G. Smith, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mrs. Moses Taylor.

HONOR FOR JOHN BURROUGHS.

The pupils of the Horace Mann School will give a reception for John Burroughs in celebration of his seventy-fifth anniversary this morning at 11 o'clock in the Thompson Gymnasium, Teachers College.

LUNCHEON FOR BISHOP TUTTLE.

Bishop Tuttle, the presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, with a number of clergymen and laymen, was the guest yesterday at a luncheon given by Charles R. Lamb at the National Arts Club. Bishop Tuttle was in the city to attend a meeting of the House of Bishops on matters relating to the filling of vacant sees. Bishop Tuttle is a native of New York and is a cousin, assisted as hosts at the luncheon.

MAY WEAR PARENTS' BADGES.

Stockton, Cal., April 10.—Sons and daughters of Civil War veterans are authorized to wear the bronze button of the Grand Army of the Republic by a resolution introduced at a meeting here of the Department of California and Nevada. "This act was taken in an effort to prevent the vanishing of the decoration."

EMPEROR A. V. ARMOUR'S GUEST.

Corfu, April 10.—The German Emperor was the guest at luncheon to-day of all sons of V. Armour on the steam yacht Uluwatu. In the morning the Emperor showed Mr. Armour and Professor Richard Norton over the extensive excavations now being made at Giritza, a suburb of Corfu.

WILL READ ANDERSEN'S TALES.

A dramatic reading of the tales of Hans Christian Andersen by Elith Rasmussen, assisted by the Misses Fuller, in costume in English and Scottish folk songs, will be given for the benefit of the Jacob A. Riis Neighborhood Settlement on April 18, at 7